REFERENCES.

- Davies, R. L. (1954). Proc. Roy. Instit. Brit. Archit. Conf. Design of Health Buildings, London, p. 7.
- Delegation Report: Royal Victoria Hospital (1950). Report, p. 28. Belfast: Baird. Goldfinch, D. A. (1954a). Hospital, 50, 447.
- GOLDFINCH, D. A. (1954b). Roy. Instit. Brit. Archit. Conf. Design of Health Buildings, London, unpublished discussion.
- JONES, A. (1953). Lancet, 1, 1311.
- MOLANDER, M. E. (1953). Proc. Eighth Intern. Hospital Congr., London, pp. 69 and 166.
- Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust (1955). Studies on the Function and Design of Hospitals, pp. 76 and 149. London: O.U.P.
- VINES, H. W. C. (1952). Background to Hospital Planning, pp. 18 and 184. London: Faber.

REVIEW

AMPHETAMINE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE: ACTIONS AND USES. By W. R. Bett, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.L., L. H. Howells, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., and A. D. Macdonald, M.A., M.D., M.Sc. (Pp. 86. 7s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1955.

This book, as its title suggests, deals with the therapeutic uses of amphetamine ("benzedrine"), dextroamphetamine ("dexedrine"), and related compounds. It includes an excellent description of the pharmocological action of the drugs by Professor Macdonald.

The value of the amphetamines in the treatment of such varying conditions as obesity, alcoholism, nacrolepsy and enuresis is indicated.

An account is given of the use of the drugs as "pep pills" or "energy tablets."

The authors state that the book "is intended merely as a guide to the general practitioner as to when and when not to employ this basically useful but frequently misused drug, and in what dosage." It may be said that, on the whole, this aim is fulfilled. However, the danger of the use of the amphetamine preparations, particularly in the presence of coronary artery disease, is not sufficiently emphasized.

J. F. P.